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THE fate of A. M. Soteldo, Jr., is a sad one. Without straining facts it may be said to be not out of keeping with his journalistic career. Whatever he might have been personally the public only knows him by his public acts. The narrow escape of Mr. Barton should warn him in the future to bear in mind that things lawful are not always expedient.

WHAT a humiliation to know that here and now there are three hotel keepers that refuse accommodations to the Jubilee Singers on account of color. It is another evidence that some strong moral force is needed here to guarantee to us the privileges of equal citizenship. Some strong power must put it in a motion. Congress has now an excellent opportunity to strike out the discretionary power of the commissioners to have "separate schools." Do this and strike at the root of this deadly virus. Henceforth THE ADVOCATE stands committed to the policy as well as to the principle of no color-line in our schools.

THERE was a conference at Nashville, Tenn., last December of representatives of all the higher educational institutions in the South under the control of the American Missionary Association, also of Berea College and the Hampton Normal School. They met, compared notes and agreed to have unity of plan in their courses of study, under the general direction of a committee at New York. Special attention was given to the subject of Industrial education and henceforth it will form a leading feature wherever practicable. At Memphis, Tenn., Tougaloo, Miss., and Atlanta, Ga., a school for the training of girls, a farm for supplying the Chicago market with early fruits and vegetables, and a mechanical training shop for boys, will respectively be developed. The industrial feature at Hampton has heretofore been noticed in these columns. Surely, light is breaking.

HON. A. W. HARRIS made an exceedingly able speech in the Virginia Legislature on Tuesday, refuting the objections made against his bill to establish a Normal and Collegiate Institute. In many respects it is decidedly clever. He says:

"As to the second objection raised by the gentleman I wonder that his own inconsistency does not strike him as a little peculiar; for he says that he approves of the clause which makes this a school for the exclusive education of colored persons,' and yet he desires to mix the races to the extent of putting white teachers in colored schools when nothing is to be gained thereby, for a white person who does not associate with or mingle with the *colored people* cannot possibly have any interest in the intellectual advancement of the colored race further than simply in a routine manner. He does work simply to draw his salary. He mingles not with the families whose children he is to instruct and therefore does not and cannot know their wants or the means which would most readily make them zealous in the pursuit of knowledge."

We wish we had space for further extracts.

LOUISIANA.

It has often been remarked that in the matter of representative colored men, whether it be in those found in delegations arriving here to pay their respects to the President or those met in national conventions, Louisiana claims the preeminence of her sister states of the South. They have invariably made favorable impressions on "the powers that be" for their sagacity, ability and finesse. You never mistake a party of them in the lobbies of either House of Congress or at the Executive Mansion, for a pack of greenhorns on the one hand, or a gang of political strikers on the other. Why is it?—is a common question. Without stopping to answer it, we will state for the information of our readers and the public in general that the colored men of Louisiana have so managed their affairs and shown such qualities of leadership at home, that their repute abroad need not to be wandered at. Just see what they have in the way of political recognition from the Federal administration in New Orleans alone. A. J. Dumont, naval officer, salary $5,000 per annum; S. Wakefield, Deputy, $2,500; J. A. Gla, Surveyor General of the Land Office, $2,500; L. A. Martinet, Deputy Surveyor of the Port, $2,500; James Lewis, Warehouse Superintendent, $2,500; C. C. Antone, Chief Storekeeper, $2,000; J. D. Kenedy, Post Office Inspector, $1,400, and $4 per diem; two liquidating clerks in the clerks in the customs auditor's office, Justin Holland, Jr., and W. G. Brown, $1,600 each; Tucker, abstract clerk, $1,000; P. Landry, statistical clerk, $1,200; G. T. Ruby, $1,200; A. Bertonneau, appointment clerk, $1,400; R. L. Desdunes, assistant cashier, $1,400; Paul Trevigne, Entry clerk, $1,400; P. G. Deslond, $1,000; J. Henri Burch, Record Clerk, $1,400; Joseph Presas, $1,400; W. A. Halston, invoice clerk, appraiser's office, $1,400; Robert F. Guichard, appraiser's examiner 1,920; Mr. Wakefield, assistant weigher, 1,200; Mr. Maritche, deputy surveyor 1,600; L. Laminiere, clerk of surveyor general, 1,800; C. T. Ladd, chief janitor, 1,000. All janitors, messengers and laborers, except two, colored.

Six guagers—Landry, Dejoie, F. Wright, Thompson and two others, one hundred and thirty dollars per month; canvassing deputies, Mr. Roxborough, one thousand dollars per annum, and Mr. Parnelle, one thousand three hundred.

In the marshal's office there are George Paris, Thos. Boswell, Chas. W. Vance and J B. Hall, at salaries ranging from sixty to seventy five dollars per month. There are fifty letter carriers in the city. Twenty-five of these are colored—ten clerks and one distributer. Besides the above there are twenty-five colnight inspectors out of an aggregate of twenty-seven, at a salary of seventy-five dollars per mouth, and thirteen colored out of thirty-two day inspectors at a salary of ninety dollars per month.

"Still there's more to follow." In a few days the names of Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback and Chas. E. Nash will in all probability be sent into the Senate, the former for the surveyorship of the Port, which pays three thousand five hundred dollars, and the latter for the post mastership at Washington, La.

In what State do the colored people possess anything like this proportion? To secure it required consummate ability and to retain it at this date much more. This may furnish a clue why Louisiana has not yet been disgraced by any of her colored delegations.

LIGHT BREAKING.

To be sure there is nothing which lends so much to the *brilliancy* of a nation as higher academical education. By it one learns to grapple with those fine spun theories which have adorned this philosophic age and elevated this nation above the charge of mediocrity. The groves of Harvard and Yale have been filled with the gods and goddesses which offer inspiration to the poetic and philosophic mind. Aestheticism grows and prospers and "the ideal sunflower and lily" are soon to furnish our plump academicians with food to supply the scholastic mind and provide for the lesser wants of the body. So much for the advancement of economy.

Nobody has ever pretended to say that *brilliancy* is not to be admired, in its way, or that some people are not prepared for academical education or even that such education is not necessary in some measure. There are some fields in which the philosophic mind *must* operate for the development of science and whatnot, and speculation has become an occupation for those who are not capable of appreciating the results of practical experiment, and who furnish, for this progressive people, the mental luxuries which temper those harsher and more practical considerations which often "puzzle the will" and make life a burden. While the whites may be in a condition to foster academical training and to require those *mental* luxuries it will not be doubted that the colored people are not, as a class, quite ready for it. To clothe a class, whose main characteristic is a mixture of ignorance and poverty, with hightoned notions of philosophy and a want of appreciation for manual labor, would be to adopt Uncle Si's notions of putting "a fifty dollar saddle on a twenty dollar horse." Some of our educators, however, at our Southern colleges have been, until very recently, indulging the hope of making the colored people a race of philosophers—lawyers, doctors, ministers and the like—and leaving the matter of industrial improvement to follow as a necessary consequence. As will be seen in another column, these educators, headed by Gen. Armstrong, of Hampton Institute, who is the notable exception as to the hope of making the colored people a race of philosophers, &c., proposed to Congress two years ago, a plan which would have, within a few years, filled the South with *monte banks*, which plan, however, was defeated by the good sense of the leading colored people of this city. It appears that the measure of improvement, as regarded by our educators, contemplated merely the extent to which the colored people might become successful orators and not comparative improvement in all the fields of educational and industrial activity. We are glad that they have seen fit to *act* upon the suggestions which our leading colored men offered, two years ago, that the *industrial* feature of the South is the one which should engage their attention and warm interest. We feel that the colored people of the country can expect to rise to permanent equality, mainly by industrial education,—intelligent labor in every department of industry—and that the public mind should be directed to that end is only too patent. When the masses become intelligent, through the medium of Normal and Industrial schools, there will be a sufficient number, whose natural bent will incline them to the higher grades of intellectual culture, to fill all the colleges in the South, white or black, or both. Give the colored people labor and the means of correctly estimating its value and effect, and higher education will come as a matter of course. We are glad that our Southern educators have at last come to our way of thinking, but we cannot refrain the indulgence that, if their notions had become crystallized to its present shape two years ago, the race would have been a great deal further to the front.

HAMLET PRINCE OF DENMARK.

We have just received from The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company a charming little volume containing "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark; 148 pages, beautiful, leaded type, excellent paper, and tasteful cloth binding, which they sell for only 20 cents! They are issuing his complete dramatic works in 10 handy "Elzevir" volumes, uniform with this, for the amazingly low price of 25 cents per volume, and will also publish a "Red-Line Elzevir" edition, gilt edges, richly ornamented in black and gold, in ten volumes, all for 4.50. This Company announces a large number of standard and exceedingly valuable publications, excellent in quality in every way, at prices such as the world has never seen. Specimen pages and catalogues will be sent upon application by postal card to The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William street, New York City.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

BY REV. ● FREDERICK WRIGHT.

NO. XXXVIII.

Geological Action of Cold.—Continued.

The glaciers of Switzerland have been so carefully studied by Aggassiz and others that from them we have learned the habits of ice-streams; for, in many respects, glaciers are like frozen rivers. Their origin and progress is about as follows:

More snow falls upon the mountain heights in winter than can melt in the summer. As this accumulates from year to year the lower portions become compact from pressure, and resemble ordinary ice. After a certain amount has collected, it begins to move down the valleys somewhat as cold molasses or tar would run. These ice-streams now extend in Switzerland far below the line of perpetual snow; and in summer are surrounded by green fields and thriving villages. In former times they extended much further than now, covering, indeed, all Switzerland, and filling the valleys between the Alps and the Jura mountains.

The geological action of such moving bodies of ice is various. Their enormous weight gives them great grinding power. The stones, gravel and sand beneath them are shoved along over the underlying rock, producing effects like those of a huge rasp or of extremely coarse sandpaper. Whenever a glacier passes over a region it leaves furrows in the rock beneath and scratches its surface. As a result of this process much of the rock is ground to a fine powder, which charges the streams caused by the melting ice with a vast amount of sediment, which is destined to be dropped over the bottom of the first lake it reaches. The glacier also receives upon its back the fragments of rock and the soil which in the ordinary course of events slide down from the precipitous sides of the valley through which it moves. Fragments are likewise rent by the moving ice from the sides and bottoms of the channel. This earthy material is carried in the ice until it reaches the place of melting, where it is dropped. Summer by summer the warm air melts off the lower end of the glacier, and in winter the ice regaining the ground lost brings a fresh burden of earthly material to be dropped. Thus there is formed in front of the glacier a line of hills, called terminal moraine.

Greenland is now nearly all covered by a vast sheet of glacial ice moving towards Baffin's Bay. It is the fragments of this glacier, broken off as they enter the sea which constitute the icebergs so frequently encountered in the North Atlantic Ocean. These icebergs are often of great size and many hundred feet deep. The Antarctic continent is likewise covered with a glacial ice-sheet sending huge icebergs into the southern seas.

One of the most recent and interesting geological events was the extension of this northern ice-sheet, now covering Greenland, until its front reached the southern shore of New England, and extended westward across the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi valley. Over all the region north of the latitude of New York city the marks of the glacial period are as clear as the letters upon this paper, and can as easily be read by one one who studies their language. Scratches on the rocks such as were described a moment ago are everywhere visible over the region mentioned upon freshly uncovered surfaces. Fragments of rocks of all sizes that have been carried upon the ice hundreds of miles dot the surface, and in places are accumulated in vast piles, as in a terminal moraine. There are hills in Eastern Ohio covered with granite boulders transported by the ice from the northern part of Canada, three or four hundred miles away.

What is most surprising is that these transported stones are not found south of a well-defined line. This line extends through Long island to Brooklyn, N. Y., and thence across New Jersey to the Delaware river, a little above the mouth of the Lehigh. Thence Professor H. C. Lewis and myself have traced it to the Ohio line about ten miles north of the Ohio river. It makes, however, a singular northerly bend—running into the state of New York in Cattaraugus county. Westward from Pennsylvania, the line passes through Southwestern Ohio, Southern Indiana and Illinois; then bending northwestward through Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, into Dakota. All north of this line was an unbroken ice-field, like Greenland today. This was the line where the heat and the cold continued in equal force, and year by year the earthy material brought down by the ice was dropped, as in the case of the Alpine glaciers, to form a moraine, though in this case of surprising magnitude. Ice was cheap in those days.

RELIGION TENDS TO MAKE ONE CHEERFUL.

BY "JOYCE."

God made the world. Tiny flowers and mighty trees bow in adoration. Warbling brooks and roaring cataracts proclaim his praise. Lofty mountains and verdant valleys show his power. Sun, moon and stars do him homage. Nature acknowledges her Maker. On the pinnacle of creation stands man, endowed with an immortal soul, formed to glorify God.

The religion of Christ is a consecration of one's self to His work. This entire devotedness comes about in consequence of love and gratitude to the Saviour of mankind. Why these feelings, flooding the soul, welling up into the heart, should form the sad and gloomy churchmen we often meet, is an enigma only to be solved by the conclusion that many of us have not yet discovered what is due to Christianity. A Christian man should be a cheerful man; but let that cheerfulness, which is the outgrowth of a loving, trusting spirit, be distinguished from the gayety which may be but the offspring of a careless mood, or the adopted child of an uneasy soul. One is the north star, that shines with constant brightness, the other the *ignis fatuus*, that misleads unknowing feet.

By the acceptance of religion man is reconciled to God. The dim and awful object of fear that loomed up before us in the days of willful sinning is removed. Instead, a loving Friend reaches to us his hand across the great chasm which the constant dripping of our misdeeds has worn in the ledges of time. Whom one loves he fain would please. Lovers of God seek gladly to work his will. The ground is given them; they plow and plant; but, blissful assurance, it is not for them to determine whether the grain shall be fruitful. It is their simply to "learn to labor and to wait." Their Friend is sufficiently wise and strong to inspire them with the comforting belief that He knows best and ... well. Hardships need not rob them of cheer. Death to them

"—is not so much as the lifting of a latch
Only a step into the open air,
Out of a tent already luminous
With light that shines through its transparent walls."

Christianity, in a new relation, introduces man to man. Too prone is each one to look upon the objects about him as having their greatest good in being convenient to him, and the chief end of the folks around to contribute to his enjoyment. Religion changes this view as effectually as travel does that of the man who lives for years in his village birthplace and thinks of it as being the whole world. In the fact that Christ died for all, the common brotherhood of man is felt. The manifest needs of humanity and the consciousness of the Christian's mission, impetus to exertion. P...

griefs are forgotten in sympathy with the deeper wounds of the world. Unworthy discontent is removed when we contrast our own situation with another less pleasant. Man plucks roses for his neighbor and the fragrance is wafted back to him. We strive in offices of love how we may lighten each other's burden;" and in the exercise of dormant powers gain additional strength to enable us to easily carry our own.

Knowing nature's God, we learn still better to know nature. Byron, in speaking of his interviews with wood and sea and all the inanimate world, says: "I feel what I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

Loving nature with a poet's love, as he did, how much greater must have been his appreciation had he been both poet and Christian! Each object in nature's storehouse, by its ingenuity of structure and usefulness of being, shows the Creator's wisdom and goodness. Forces that lie latent in water, in air, in stone have a reason for existence. They are to be utilized by man to the glory of the Ruler. To best enjoy the "good creatures of God," one must wish to be reminded, through them, of Him. Take away this consciousness of a Supreme power, and all things become insipid.

That "religion tends to make one cheerful," our relations to God, to man and to nature testify. That this cheerfulness is to degenerate into nothing at variance with its source, to the devout disciple is plainly perceptible. It is not consistent with the Christian's profession that he should exhibit a long face and a mournful drawl, as if he would convince us that "life is but an empty dream" and "this world is all a fleeting show, for man's illusion given"—a sort of doctrine only dyspeptics and other people of unwholesome imagination, believe. We want cheerful ministers, cheerful superintendents, cheerful teachers. Gaining these, we will have cheerful congregations and cheerful Sunday Schools, that will eventually change this "vale of tears" into a cheerful world. Don't be afraid to smile, the more genial you are the more hearts you draw to you and the greater grows your influence for good. If "you have suffered" your hours must not be told by tears. The life that goes in unavailing sorrow goes to waste."

Make home pleasant, and you need not be afraid to introduce a little innocent fun. "Whatever elevates, inspires, refreshes any human soul, is useful to that soul." If your amusements do any of these, they are right and healthful; if not, they had better be discarded. Don't put away religion as you would a holiday garb, but wear it in daily life. Present Christianity in its own attractive form and serve God with a cheerful spirit.

The Colored Public School at Bennings, D. C.

A very interesting exercise of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades took place at the public school building at Bennings, D. C., February 10, 1882, conducted by Mr. Voorhees teacher. At eight o'clock the school room was filled, many being unable to get seats. The exercises consisted of singing, speaking, reading, drawing and recitation in arithmetic, geography etc. It was remarkable to see how the pupils could solve very hard examples in arithmetic in so short a time. I will venture to say that would be a great task for scholars in the eight grade to perform.

In geography the school was given five minutes to write questions with answers from memory. The greater portion of the school wrote many questions, some of which were very difficult. The school afterwards took their places at the blackboard and were directed to draw maps as quick as possible. Robert Crampton did the quickest work, drawing the Middle Atlantic States in three minutes and a half, all the school drew the maps within six minutes time

The trustee Mr. Fairley gave a short address to the parents and school. He stated that the recitations could not be excelled by any school in the county, white or colored

I am glad to see that our little village of Bennings is not behind in education, but, that the children are rapidly progressing. Mr. Voorhees deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducts this school. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Jesse Bumbry and Henry Speaks, which were very interesting. Exercises closed by singing 'Nearer my God to Thee."

CHAS. D. BRODIE.

WANTED!

...ers to solicit subscriptions in ...gton for the ADVOCATE. ... percentage will be paid ...ice any afternoon between five.

A Bold Trick.

One of the shrewdest and boldest tricks ever played on a jeweler was done by a woman of nerve in Cincinnati not long ago. One day, a middle-aged woman of fine personal appearance, well dressed, and of most attractive manners, called at a private lunatic asylum and asked to see the superintendent. That official met her in the parlor.

"I wish to make arrangements for the confinement of a patient here," she said.

"What are your terms and the conditions on which you receive your inmates?"

"Our terms are fifteen dollars per week, and you must have the certificate of two physicians."

"Very well," said the lady, "I will pay you for two weeks in advance. The patient is my son, who is insane on the subject of diamonds. He has a mania for selling my jewelry. I have not yet gotten the certificates of the physicians, but can easily do so. I will bring my son here this afternoon, and if you will keep him an hour I will bring the physician with the authority."

Then the lady entered her carriage and drove to a jewelry store. There she selected $4,000 worth of jewelry, which she said was intended for the the trousseau of her daughter about to be married. She gave the name of a wealthy family recently arrived in Cincinnati, and said to the proprietor: "If you will let one of your clerks step into the carriage with me, I will go to my husband's store and give him the money for the goods."

The proprietor consented, and the clerk, with the goods in a box, entered the carriage with the lady, who said she wished to stop on the way and show her purchase to a friend. They drove to the asylum and were shown to the parlor. The superintendent entered and the lady said quite calmly to the clerk: "Just open the box and show the things to this gentleman."

The clerk unsuspectingly complied. Carelessly drawing near, the lady suddenly siezed the box, and was walking out of the room with it when the astonished clerk cried:

"Hold on, madam, I must not let those goods go out of my sight until I get the money."

The lady did not deign to notice the clerk, but turning to the superintendent of the asylum, said:

"This is the young man I spoke to you about. He is getting a little violent. You had better secure him."

It was in vain the clerk protested that a robbery was being committed. The superintendent was inexorable. He called his assistants and secured the clerk, while the lady walked to her carriage with the $4,000 worth of jewelry.

The Demand for Locomotives and their Cost.

It is well known that the demand in this country for locomotives was never before so great, and that the pressure upon the works is greater than they can meet. Locomotive builders in England are likewise exceedingly busy—busier, perhaps, than ever before. And the same state of affairs exists in France, to such an extent that the railway companies are obliged to send orders out of the country. The iron horse is becoming more popular every year. He is a steed that never gets tired, never needs feed when he is idle, and never gets the "Pinkeye" or Epizooty.

Since writing the foregoing the following has come under our eyes. We do not know in what paper it appeared originally, but presume the statements are reliable:

"Locomotive building has been crowded by the railroad boom of the past two years until the works are overlaid with a year's orders, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works refused recently to take an order from the Lehigh Valley for delivery earlier than 1883, and then at the rate of three a month. An ordinary eight-wheel passenger engine sells for $13,500 new, against $7,000 three or four years ago, and the fifteen locomotive works in the United States, with a varying capacity of from 8 to 50 engines a month, have turned out 2700 locomotives in the past year, and will put 3000 on the rails in the next twelve months. In addition, about 300 to 400 are built annually by the railroad companies, and the addition to the 18,000 locomotives now running on 94,000 miles of track is in excess of the additions to the track by new roads of about 10,000 miles a year, but not much over, as of the locomotives now running 1000 give out yearly, taking the average life of an engine at from fifteen to twenty years, so that the addition of new locomotives, like that of track, is about a ninth. The tendency also on all roads is toward more engines. The Erie has an engine to every two miles; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas one to every nine. With the demand, it is not surprising that new locomotive works have been begun at Rome, N. Y., Bordentown, N. J., and at Chicago, the last with a capital o $1,000,000."

Work and Play.

And then remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a newspaper, ringing an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work. If you look around you, you will see that the men who are the most able are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork, son. It is beyond your power to do that. Men cannot work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes but it's because they quit work at 6 P. M. and don't go home until 2 A. M. It's the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumber, it gives you a perfect and graceful appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, my son; young men who can make a living by sucking the end of a cane, whose entire mental development is sufficient to tell them which side of a postage stamp to lick; young men who can tie a necktie in eleven different knots and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, but who will go to the sheriff's office to buy a postal card, and apply at the office of the street commissioner for a marriage license. But the world is not proud of them, son. It does not know their name even. Nobody likes them, nodody hates them; the great busy world doesn't even know they are there. Things will go on just as well without them. So find out what you want to be, and do this: Take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are, the less mischief you will be apt to get into; and sweeter will be your sleep, brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

Agricultural.

Statistical and Suggestive.

Frequently after squashes begin to blossom they dry up and die. For this disaster no one has yet been able to give a satisfactory cause.

One of the first things a farmer's wife should learn, if she has not already learned it as a farmer's daughter, is to drive and harness a horse.

Strawberries are much more prolific when four or five different varieties are planted together, although each variety may be a perfect one, than if but one perfect variety were planted alone.

The opinion has generally prevailed that a little bran mixed with meal would produce more pork than clear meal, but in some experiments lately tried it was found that clear meal made more pork than a mixture of bran and meal.

Professor Brewer, of the Sheffield scientific school, New Haven, says: "On account of the value of our straw and of the stalks of our corn for feeding, it is found that an acre of corn, wheat or other grain pays as large a profit here as at the West, and that the labor of each man is as well or better paid."

To prevent store show windows from sweating when the gas is lit in the evening, apply to the glass evenly a slight film of pure glycerine and you will not be troubled by the "sweating" complained of. Glycerine used in this way will also prevent the formation of frost on the glass in cold weather.

The value of cheese as a food is not properly understood to-day in America. Beefsteak free from bone is very similar in composition to cheese; both are muscle-producing matter; beef, however, contains more than double the water which cheese contains, and besides the latter requires no cooking.

Firebrick should be laid in a thin mortar made of fire-clay, rather than in a lime-and-sand mortar, such as is used in ordinary red brickwork. In laying up those portions of a boiler furnace requiring firebrick, provision should be made in the original wall for replacing the firebrick, and without disturbing the outer brickwork.

The Flemish farmer scrupulously collects every atom of sewage from the towns: he guards his manure like a treasure, puts a roof over it to prevent rain and sunshine from spoiling it; he also gathers mud from rivers and canals, and the excretions of animals along the highways, for conversion into phosphates.

The value of all manufactured fertilizers depends upon their solubility and these manures should all be appropriated by the growing crops. To expect any such fertilizing matter to remain in the ground another year is to presume that the fertilizers are not properly manufactured. Bone dust, however, will remain in the soil several years.

When corn on the ear is fed to horses they masticate it much more slowly than if the corn was shelled. As a consequence that on the ear is better digested. A horse requires more time to eat corn on the ear than if fed either meal or shelled corn. If the horse cannot have time to masticate a full feed of unshelled corn, then it is best to feed something else.

Professor Johnson says the difference between a scientist and a mere practical man is this: The latter believes a thing till it is proven valueless, while the former believes nothing that has not been demonstrated to be of real value. He also says there is no best corn manure; all manures will differ in value to the crop planted according to the soil upon which the corn is planted.

To burn a pound of coal requires about twelve pounds of air, or say one hundred cubic feet. Most boiler settings permit from two hundred to three hundred feet to pass through the fire. It is needless to point out the great source of loss arising from this one cause alone. This may be prevented in a measure by having a suitable damper in the chimney, and regulating the flow of escaping gasses by it instead of the ash-pit doors.

The farmers of Michigan have united in a fight against further royalty for the right to use a certain process for drive-wells claimed by one N. W. Greene as his exclusive property. Counsel has been employed to represent the farmers, who are determined to contest the claim to the last extremity. The outcome of the pending litigation will be eagerly watched by farmers throughout the country.

The uncommonly large number of insects injurious to vegetation, which did so much to destroy the last season's crops, was not in consequence of an open winter, but followed a very severe season. The larvæ of these insects were protected by the snow. The present open winter will cause the destruction of millions of these pests. They remain near the surface this winter, where they can be fed off by the birds.

Sheep grazing in Kansas has become an important business, and in every locality where it has been thoroughly tested it has been eminently successful. In 1879 there were 311,862 sheep in Kansas, valued at $1,099,517, while in July, 1881, there were 787,552 sheep, valued at $2,756,432. The greatest portion of the sheep and cattle ranches are situated along the Arkansas valley, where grass and water of the very best quality are to be found.

One of the best dairymen in Vermont says: "I have come to the conclusion, after seven years experience in the feeding of meal every day to such of my cows as were giving milk, that in future I would feed more meal instead of less. I believe that when the cows have been properly selected, and are of a breed that are reliable as to butter qualities, it amounts to a certainty that all we feed them above what is required to sustain their bodies will be returned to us in butter, with a large profit on the investment. At the same time care should be exercised not to over-feed. Gilt-edge butter cannot be made from cows thin in flesh or poorly fed."

Farmers and Poultry.

Farmers have plenty of room and land to spare on which fowls may be kept to advantage. Cheap houses can be built on the premises to shelter a hundred or two birds that will give them fresh eggs in abundance (to use in the household or sell for cash) in the right season. There is very little labor to be performed in the proper care of a few score of nice fowls during the breeding season. And a large, very large, percentage upon the cost and keeping all told is the natural and certain return there may be realized by any farmer anywhere, on a small or large scale, where this business is conducted as it should be. Why, then, should not our farmers avail themselves of this plainly remunerative adjunct upon their premises?

There is more money in good poultry raising (considering its cost) by one-half, to be had annually than can be realized from the pigs or sheep on a farm. And yet the latter are fed, and housed and bred everywhere to the almost entire neglect of fowl stock. Our farmers will do well to look into the merits of this thing. Good fowls of any of the improved breeds may now be had at a reasonable price. And we sincerely recommend this matter to the careful consideration of those who have the facilities at hand to rear good poultry at a remunerative rate, but who have neglected this well paying branch of rural economy.—*Home Circle.*

Products of Agriculture.

The growth of agricultural industry in the United States is well shown by comparative statements of its principal products as furnished by the census of each decade. The two principal cereals, wheat and corn, may be taken as an index of the total growth of this great industry. By the census of 1870 it appeared that the total wheat production of the preceding year (1869) was 287,745,726 bushels. By the census of 1880 it appears that the total wheat product of 1879 was 456,489,505 bushels—a gain of 171,743,879 bushels in ten years. In Indian corn the increase is still greater, the crop of 1869 being returned at 790,994,549 bushels and that of 1879 at 1,754,891,535—an increase of 993,866,986 bushels, or a good deal more than 100 per cent.

Are Our Habits Improving?

It is quite certain that the American man of to-day does not use as much tobacco as did his forefathers. There was a time when nearly every grown American chewed tobacco. The spittoon was to be seen everywhere, and it was generally patronized. The habit was well nigh universal; yet to-day it is doubtful whether more than one man in thirty is an habitual chewer of the "weed." Our ancestors also were great snuff-takers; even women indulged in the nasty habit; but the snuff-box, once in universal use, is now rarely seen. Segars, however, are used very generally, while the consumption of cigarettes is enormous. We probably smoke more than did our ancestors, but pipes are not as popular as in their time.

We drink a fearful amount of liquor in America, but even here there is some improvement. In our forefather's time rum and whisky were in every man's house, while to-day strong drink is excluded from all reputable homes. The consumption of light beer and wines has in a great measure replaced whisky, rum, gin and brandy; while there are a hundred total abstainers to-day where there was one fifty years ago. But still the dreadful fact remains, that drunkenness is the great vice of our age, that an appalling amount of liquor is consumed, and that there are but few families who have not to mourn the curse of strong drink in some of their members. Still, some progress has been made in limiting the use o tobacco and the ravages made by strong drink.

Influence of Newspapers.

A school teacher who has been a long time engaged in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper on the minds of a family of children, writes as follows: I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars, of both sexes and all ages, who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are:

First: Better readers, excellent in pronunciation, have consequently read more and understandingly.

Second: They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

Third: They obtain practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires of others, as the newspapers have made them acquainted with the location of the important places of nature, their government, and doings on the globe.

Fourth: They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every style in the newspapers, from the common-place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

Fifth: They write better compositions, using better language, correctly expressed.

Sixth: Those young men who have for years been readers of newspapers, and are always taking the lead in debating societies, exhibit a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and express their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness.

Poor Boys Who Have Become Presidents.

The second President of the United States, John Adams, was the son of a farmer of moderate means, who was compelled to work constantly for the support of his family. When, at the age of twenty-one, the son graduated at Harvard college, his education was his only capital for his start in active life.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in extreme poverty. He grew up in the woods of North Carolina, living in the home of a relative, where his mother worked to support herself and her three children.

James K. Polk, the eleventh President, spent his early years on a new farm in the wilderness of North Carolina. His father placed him in a store, with the intention that he should enter mercantile life; but his dislike for business was so great that, at the age of eighteen, he was sent to the Murfreesborough academy to fit for college.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. When he was fourteen years old he was sent away from home to learn the business of a clothier. But five years later he entered a law office, and at the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar.

James Buchanan was born in a small town of the Alleghany mountains. His father was poor, and by his own ax built his home in the wilderness. When James was eight years old he was placed at school, and six years later entered Dickinson college, where he graduated with the highest honors.

It is well known that Abraham Lincoln was the son of parents who were the poorest of the poor. Till he was more than twenty-one his home was a log cabin. His attendance at school was limited to a few months. From early life he was compelled to depend on himself not only for his living, but also for his success in his business and his profession.

At the age of ten Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor. Previously his mother had supported him by her own labor. He was never able, it is said, to attend school. His education he gained by his own efforts at night, after working all day at his trade, and by the help of his wife.

The early home of General Grant, also, on the banks of the Ohio, more than fifty years ago, was without many of the comforts of civilized life. Till he was seventeen, when he was sent to West Point, he lived the life of a common boy in a common home.

James A. Garfield, like so many of his predecessors, was born in a log hut. When he was a year and a half old his father died. The family was poor. When he had hardly entered his teens he was doing a man's work in the harvest field. He learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the Ohio canal. He was determined, however, to have an education, and leaving his plane and scythe, he worked his way through the preparatory school, and with some help from friends was able to graduate at Williams college.

The lives of many of the Presidents prove that no boy is so poor but that he may hope to attain the highest honors which the American people can give.

Scientific.

Influence of the Soil on Health.

The influence of the soil upon the health of those living upon it is brought out very plainly during the prevalence of epidemic diseases. That malarial diseases, like intermittent fevers originate from the soil is already accepted; and the more exact studies, in recent times, of the manner in which cholera, abdominal typhus, yellow fever and the plague are spread, has convinced many that those diseases also which were formerly considered independent of the soil, because their specific germs are communicable and are actually communicated by human intercourse and trade, are still in some way connected with it, although the nature of the connection is yet to be found out.

The explanation of the frequent, sharply defined, local limitations of cholera and typhoid has been sought first, in influences not of soil but of water and air, to which the germs of disease have been imparted from men; but a clear and impartial examination of the local prevalence of these diseases in circles of greater or lesser extent has now furnished evidence that in many cases air and water can no longer be maintained to be the causes of the localization, but that the sources of the epidemic must be sought in the soil.

In the occurrence of cholera on ships at sea, where any influence of soil would seem to be absolutely out of the question, that influence often makes itself apparent in a striking manner by the fact that only persons who have come from certain places are attacked, while other persons on the ships do not have a diarrhœa, although they are all the time with the sick and use the same food and water and air. Ships at sea may be considered as in themselves safe from cholera; usually sickness brought upon them in individual cases dies out; and it is regarded in seafaring practice as an excellent prophylactic measure to go to sea, taking the sick along and breaking up all communication of the men with the infected port or shore. Exceptional cases of epidemics breaking out on ships can not be regarded as arising from contagion from person to person, but always from previous communications of the ship or its crew or passengers with some place infected with the disease.

A Reckless Oysterman.

It was at one of our restaurants the other night. He was sitting at a table digesting that hallucinating dream—that mockery of restaurant mockeries—a modern oyster stew. Calling the white-aproned darkey to his side, he pointed down into the dish and said:

"This thing must be investigated. It appears that you have given me an oyster stew with an oyster in it. Come, this is hardly fair. And I am a stranger, too."

"Hey?" asked the puzzled waiter.

"I repeat, you have given me an oyster stew with an oyser in it. Must I pay anything extra for the oyster?"

"No—why—"

"Well, that's all right; I'm glad of it," smiled the stranger, straightening up. "Only I dont see how you can make any money if you put an oyster in the stew. Well, it beats me how you can afford to do it. I suppose you'll be putting chicken in chicken salad, ham in ham sandwiches, and veal in veal pie next. Then you'll be so rash as to give a man a clean napkin, besides putting vinegar in the vinegar castor when it is run out. You folks will bust up with kindness if you're not careful."

Our Young Folks.

The Story of a Little Dog's Tail.

BY HELEN MARVIN.

Flash was the name of the little dog whose tail I am going to you about. Flash's master was a great actor, whose name was David Garrick. Flash and his master lived more than a hundred years ago.

One evening the family and a number of their friends were at a theatre in the great city of London. Flash's master was on the stage, playing his part, while Flash was in the audience, lying on his mistress' lap.

The play was almost over, when a big countryman, whom nobody knew, came out on the stage, and spoke a piece called the epilogue. Everybody asked: "Who is he?"

"I don't know," said Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a great artist, and painted beautiful portraits, to Miss Angelica Kauffman, a lovely young lady, who was also very fameus as an artist.

"I don't know," said Dr. Burney to his daughter, Miss Fanny, who had written a charming story book.

"I don't know," said Dr. Samuel Johnson to his friend Mr. Boswell, who had taken the liberty to nudge the great man's elbow.

"Can you tell me who that actor is?" asked Mrs. Thrale, the wife of a very wealthy brewer.

"No, I cannot tell who he is," replied Mrs. Garrick.

At this the little dog in Mrs. Garrick's lap jumped to his feet, pricked up his ears, looked towards the stage at the big countryman, and began to wag his tail.

Wig wag, wig-wag, wig-wag went Flash's tail, and Mrs. Garrick said: "Why, it is my husband; Flash knows his master better than his wife does."

"Sure enough it *is* Mr. Garrick!" they all exclaimed.

"We might have known it," said Miss Kauffmann.

"Yes, yes; yes, yes," replied Sir Joshua Reynolds. "You see, my dear young lady, the little dog knew more than all of us put together."

This is how Flash Garrick recognized his master, and told everybody in the theatre by the wagging of his little tail.

This is a true story, and it happened as I told you more than a hundred years ago.

GOOD MORNING.—Don't forget to say "Good morning!" Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmasters, your teachers, and say it cheerfully and with a smile. It will do you good and your friends good. There is a kind of inspiration in every "good morning" heartily spoken that helps to make hope fresher and work lighter. It seems really to make the morning good and be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And if this be true of the "good morning," it is also of kind heartsome greetings; they cheer the discouraged, rest the tired ones, and somehow make the wheels of life run smoothly. Be liberal with them, then. Let no morning pass, however dark and gloomy it may be, that you do not help at least to brighten the world by your smiles and cheerful words.

Poison for the People.

What is Done with the Two Million Pounds of Arsenic Annually Imported.

Committees of experts tell of adulteration in food that is simply appalling. Were the ingredients which are mixed with food innocuous it would still be a great hardship; but when it is known that the most violent poisons are employed it is a marvel that the whole country does not rise up and put a stop to such practices and punish all dealers who sell poisonous articles of food.

If confirmation of these startling statements were needed one has only to read the facts recently brought to light in Chicago, where it is impossible to find pure sugar and where not ten per cent. of the milk is good. In that city the bread, without exception, is poisonous; the teas were never imported, but are made of leaves "faced" with Prussian blue and chromate of lead. Seventy-five per cent. of the cream of tartar is white earth, and the coffee is coated with lamp black. But Chicago is no worse than other cities. Baking powders are largely composed of alum. Pickling fluid is diluted with sulphuric acid, alum and verdigris to give it a peculiar flavor.

The manufacture of a great deal of our confectionery should be punished as a crime, for much of the candy sold to children is simply a lump of white earth, made attractive to the eye with arsenical paint and sweetened with glucose. Costly spices are counterfeited in a terribly grotesque manner, the flavoring being given by the rankest poisons. In these and other adulterations arsenic plays the largest part. We import annually two million pounds of this deadly poison—one cent's worth of which would kill 2,800 people—and the bulk of this import is used in the preparation of food and clothing.

The Sea of Galilee.

No eye that has ever looked on the Sea of Galilee will ever forget the first view in the approach from Nazareth. For some distance you mark the great basin in which it lies, and as you approach its brink your eye wanders down—down—still down its precipitous sides, till at length it reaches, a thousand feet below, the clear, mirror-like surface of the lake. It is nearly thirteen miles long by seven broad, yet it looks like a mere pond, so clear is the atmosphere and so mighty the surrounding hills. Far down by the shore is the town of Tiberias, a shabby place with a broken wall, rent by an earthquake, the sole survivor of many cities which, two thousand years ago, lined these busy shores. Slow and toilsome is the descent aloug the steep and rugged path, till at last we dismount at our pleasant camping ground, just outside the wall, on the very margin of the lake. And now, for our second course of dinner, we have fish—fish from the Sea of Galilee—not remarkable for size or flavor, but relished for association's sake.

Once these waters were alive with crafts of all sorts, and a mighty commerce had its seat on these shores; but that famous navy has dwindled to a couple of small fishing boats, both of which we hire for our next day's excursion.

Afloat on the bosom of the Gennesaret! Softly the winds waft us past the old houses of Tiberias, with its crumbling Saracen wall. We are heading to the north. Soon the breeze freshens; the gathering waves toss us finely and spatter us with the spray This is really worth having—a gale on the Sea of Galilee.

Several hours' sail brings us to Tell Hum, regarded by many as the site of ancient Capernaum. We land among a wilderness of giant weeds and thistles, which it is all but impossible to penetrate. We manage, however, to find the broken columns and cornices, which are the only remaining relics of importance. Traveling homeward by the shore, we pass the reputed sites of Bethsaida and Chorazin, but all is lifeless and desolate.

Perished are the glories of the past, and a voice seems to breathe in the very winds that rustle among the weeds uttering the threnody of their blasted fortunes. 'Woe unto thee, Chorazin! Woe unto thee, Bethsaida! for if the mighty works which were done in you had been done in Tyre or Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes. And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted into heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. For if the mighty works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day."

The Woodpecker as a Pianist.

A close observer of birds and their habits is convinced that the peculiar sound made by a woodpecker with its bill is intended as a substitute for vocal music, the bird selecting one particular spot upon the trunk or bough of the tree, which spot is naturally sonorous by the wood being more or less hollowed by decay. The bird returns to this precise spot continually during the day, and produces the sound by striking on the tree with its bill, the stroke being repeated with a rapidity that is really incomprehensible, for it quite eludes the eye. It is effected by a vibratory motion of the head, but the vibrations are so quick they look like a single motion.

After short pauses this stroke is again and again renewed, sometimes for several minutes together. During each interval the woodpecker looks round it and below it with evident delight and with an apparent challenge of admiration. The beautiful crimson crest is more or less erected. The whole performance evidently takes the place of song in other birds.

The nest is not in the same tree as that struck by the bill of the male. Similar sonorous spots in the trees of the neighborhood are selected if available, so the observer concludes the hen bird as she sits on her nest is serenaded from different directions with as much variety in the sound as the change of tree may produce. This is the only case among the feathered tribes where instrumental music is practiced.

A Prayer Instantaneously Answered.

A friend describes to us a remarkable scene witnessed by him at a religious meeting on Whidby Island, W. T. A member of the church, while praying, called upon God to strike him dead if a certain statement made by him in the strongest and most unequivocal manner was not literally and exactly true. He had barely uttered the last word when he fell dead. Coming as this did in the church and upon a leading member the effect upon the congregation can only be imagined.—*Ex.*

A link-boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, child," says the doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung up at the end of our alley, for it is a very dark one."

FEBRUARY.

Ring the bells across the heather,
Jingle, jingle, wintry weather!
Jingle, jingle, blithe and merry,
Sound the bells in February!

Fall the snow-flakes all so lightly,
Burns the log-fire all so brightly;
Blithe and busy, crisp and cheery,
Pass the days in February.

Bring the mug and bring the cider,
Doors to friends now open wider;
Bring the apples, too, my dearie—
Folks should happy be in February!

Hearts grow warmer for the weather
That keeps heart and home together;
When within is bright and cheery,
Feet ne'er stray in February.

Bring my pipe and bring the cider;
Hearts to love will open wider
When the air is crisp and cheery,
Such as blows in February!

Jennie, by the tune you're humming,
Well I know your Robin's coming—
Lovers seldom fail to marry
When they woo in February!

Sound the bells across the heather,
Jingle, jingle, wintry weather;
Marriage bells are blithe and merry
When they're rung in February!

Small Pox.

As small pox is now spreading in our cities and even in our rural districts and may assume the form of an epidemic, our readers may be glad to know something about its origin and growth. About its birth and early growth, we can really be sure of very little. Its history extends back to the early days of the human family, when words had not that exact meaning, they now possers. The word "pock" means a sack and was applied to this disease, because its chief features are vesicles and pustules, the former containing water and the latter, matter or pus.

This disease may have originated in China and Hindoostan. At any rate it appeared in those countries in 1120. Several epidemics of this disease that occurred at about this period of time are described by different writers. But the descriptions are so vague and indefinite that we do not know of how much confidence they are worthy. The probability, however, is that small pox existed in early Chinese history.

A Latin author, also, describes this disgusting and destructive malady as it appeared in Egypt, Syria and the adjacent countries. The Arabians have given us the first scientific account of this malady. Latin authors have quoted freely from these Arabian writers, as if they considered them worthy of credit.

At the time of the crusades, this scourge assumed alarming dimensions, and small pox houses were erected to seclude the disease from the healthy.

Near the end of the fifteenth century this disease entered Germany and spread to England in 1241. From Europe it came to America soon after the discovery of this continent. It raged in Mexico in 1527 and destroyed its victims by millions and ultimately spread over the whole continent of America. Severe epidemics occurred after the importations of negroes from Africa. Then as now, negroes were more susceptible to this disease than the whites. It is probable that the way of living in ancient times, poor food, poor houses, poor nursing and ignorance of the care and medical treatment the disease required did much towards spreading it and increasing its destructive power. A large amount of uncertainty as to its origin and extent must be attributed to the fact that it was not always distinguishable from the plague and other papulous and pustular eruptions.

Indeed, until a recent date it was classed with measles. Sydenham was the first physician who minutely described the difference between these affections. This fact compels us to feel, that an uncertainty exists with regard to all accounts of small pox, that have been handed down to us from China and Arabia. No doubt this disease existed, but to what extent other serious and destructive maladies were included in the same general name we do not know. We may be certain, at any rate, that it is not a native of America.

We know also, that in Europe and in other countries of the eastern continent it was one of the greatest scourges of the human family. It is said by medical historians that not ten years elapsed without decimating the people of a large extent of country, so that it was more dreaded than the plague. The physicians of the times labored assiduously to find a course of treatment that would check its extension and its mortality.

The Arabians considered it a poison that had entered the system and so prescribed sweating and other means to drive it out. This practice was continued until the middle of the seventeenth century, and was not entirely overthrown until the treatment of Sydenham replaced it by the cooling way that is now considered reasonable in its fundamental principles; and yet this means of cure was nearly useless when this disease prevailed as an epidemic.

A great change in treatment began when the inoculation of small pox was introduced. This progress in checking the disease and saving an immense amount of suffering was completed at a later date by Jenner's introduction of vaccination.

At the present time the occurence, severity and extension of small pox depends chiefly upon the way in which this protective remedy is employed. This experience and observation of a century and more has very properly compelled governments of all parts of the civilized world to insist upon the vaccination of all people. Fortunately small pox very rarely occurs more than once. In all persons it may run once, but rarely runs again.

Years ago when inoculation by small pox was the only efficient means of prevention to some extent, children were intentionally exposed to small pox in order that they might contract the malady and be thus protected for the rest of their lives. By this course the disease usually assumed a mild form and yet was often fatal. In England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, eight per cent. of all deaths were attributed to small pox. But when inoculation was generally practiced, the per cent. was reduced to two.

Inoculation by small pox consisted in introducing below the skin the virus of small pox just as now we introduce kine pox. It was practiced, even at a very remote period in China, India and Arabia. In Constantinople, an English lady of rank learned the process and inoculated her son and daughter, and soon brought this new process of protection into great esteem, despite the opposition of physicians and the silly objections of the clergy, who are usually so conservative, as to check if possible, the progress of truth and wisdom.

From England, inoculation rapidly spread to France, Germany and other Europeas countries. Wherever it was properly practiced, it ran a very much milder course than the natural disease and also afforded protection against a renewal of the malady. The great objection to it arose from the fact, that persons inoculated with small pox could infect others and were as likely so to do as if they had disease in the natural way. Still it was practiced in Massachusetts and other States in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Decidedly Cool Monk.

A monk, on his way to Luzarche the other day, fell in with a stranger riding in the same direction, with whom he entered into conversation, and was charmed with the agreeable sallies of his companion. The latter learning from the monk that he was in charge of a sum of money belonging to his convent, and was proceeding thither, observed that he himself was traveling toward that part of the country, and that by taking a short cut through the forest they would materially abridge their journey. When they were in the thick of the wood, the stranger dismounted from his horse, seized the monk's bridle, and with many threats insisted on his delivering up the money he had with him.

"I do not carry it about me," replied the other; "allow me to get off my horse and I will call the lay brother who follows me with the baggage and hand you over the one thousand livre." The stranger consented, and the monk rejoining his attendant, took from him a purse containing the sum specified, and also a pistol, which he hid in his sleeve; then, throwing the purse on the ground, he waited until the robber was in the act of stooping to pick it up, and shot him through the head.

Hastening to the nearest village, he related to the authorities what he had done, and obtained permission for a troop of grenadiers to accompany him to the spot, where they found the robber lying stone dead, with the purse by his side. Searching his person, they discovered in a secret pocket a whistle, which one of the party put to his mouth and blew with all his force. A few minutes after, ten well-armed individuals arrived from different parts of the wood, a combat ensued which resulted in the death of two of the gang and in the capture of two of the remainder.

Is Mexico Looking out for a King?

The *Journal des Debats* quotes from a Mexican paper a state to the effect that Don Carlos, since his expulsion from France, has commissioned two distinguished and influential Mexican gentlemen to inquire whether their Government would object to his taking up his residence in the Mexican capital. The reply, according to this authority, was that their visitor would be welcome on condition that he did not conspire against the tranquility of the republic. The writer adds that he believes himself to be in a position to announce that Don Carlos will ere long establish himself in Mexico with the princess Margaret and their children.

The story of a lazy school-boy, who spelled Andrew Jackson & dru Jaxon, has been equalled by a New York student who wished to mark a half dozen shirts. He marked the first "John Jones," and the rest "do."

The Mammoth Cave in 1812.

Prof. H. C. Houly told the scientists, in their recent meeting at Cincinnati, that the Mammoth cave was "a source and, indeed, the chief source whence the government obtained saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder for the war of 1812. But I myself," he said, "had never, until last week, begun to realize the magnitude of these operations.

I wandered over the scene slowly, with no companion but my guide, inspected the mighty vats and pumps, and the wide range of cavernous area that was searched for the richest nitrous earth, turough the rotunda, Audubon's avenue, Little Bat avenue, Gothic avenue, and the main cave, as far back as the star chamber.

I followed, in imagination, the loads of saltpetre that were transported on mules and in ox carts to distant Philadelphia to be used for the defence of our country against a mighty foe, and I said to myself: 'It's a shame that those patriotic miners have no mention made of their arduous labors in a single paragraph of American history, and no monument other than the huge heaps of lixiviated earth that are piled up along the path in Mammoth cave. Let science do justice to the pioneers, even though the muse of history may forget them!'"

The Great en Deshabille.

Glimpses of the Great When Forgetting Greatness.

Swift relieved his tense and tragic moods by harnessing his servants with cords (on one occasion he insisted on harnessing his learned and respectable friend Dr. Sheridan) and driving them up and down the stairs and through the rooms of his deanery: Peter the Great sought to unbend himself by being wheeled over the flower beds and neat parterres of his host's garden in a wheelbarrow, as poor Sir William Temple found to his cost. That accomplished diplomatist appears to have felt his chagrin at the failure of the triple alliance mere child's play to his feelings at beholding the Russian monarch riding roughshod over the priceless tulips of Moor park.

Cardinal Mazarin is said to have been fond of shutting himself up in a room and jumping over the chairs, arranged in positions varying according to the degrees of difficulty in clearing them. Of this weakness on the part of his excellency, an amusing anecdote is told. On one occasion, while engaged in these athletics, he forgot to to lock the door. A young courtier inadvertently entering the room, surprised the great man in his undignified pursuit. It was an embarrassing position, for Mazarin was, he knew, as haughty as he was eccentric. But the young man was equal to the crisis. Assuming the intensest interest in the proceeding, he exclaimed, with well-feigned earnestness: "I will bet your eminence two gold pieces I can beat that jump." He had struck the right chord, and in two minutes he was measuring his leaping powers with the prime minister, whom he took care not to beat. He lost his two gold pieces, but he gained before long a mitre.

Samuel Clarke relieved his theological pursuits in the same way, and, on one occasion, seeing a pedantic fellow approaching, said to the pupil who was sharing his amusement: "Now we must stop, for a fool is coming in." Old Burton, the author of the "Anatomie of Melancholy," the only book which got Dr. Johnson out of his bed two hours before he intended to rise, found his quiet recreation in going down to Folly bridge, at Oxford, and listening to the ribaldry of the bargees, "which did clear away his vapores, and make him laugh as he would die." Innocent III., probably the greatest pontiff who ever sat on the throne of St. Peter, relieved his graver amusement of playing at nine pins with the potentates of Europe by gossiping familiarly with an old monk on a seat at a fountain in the Vatican. He would listen for hours to the stories and pointless anecdotes with which his humble companion, who had traveled a great deal, regaled him.

The lighter hours of good Bishop Corbet have been very graphically described by one who knew him well. His lordship's favorite companion was his chaplain, Dr. Lushington. When the business of the day was over, the bishop delighted to descend with this faithful henchman into the cellar of the episcopal palace. Cornet would doff his hood, saying "There lies the doctor;" he would then divest himself of his gown, adding "There lies the bishop." The glasses were filled and the toast was drank: "Here's to thee, Lushington!" "Here's to thee, Corbet!"

The celebrated Dean Aldrich was the slave of the pipe. There is a story in the biography of John Phillips, the poet, which not only amusingly illustrates this weakness on the part of the dean, but gives us a curious glimpse of the free-and-easy way in which the dons and undergraduates of those days used to live. A senior student laid a wager with one of his college chums that the dean was at that instant smoking his pipe, that instant being about 10 o'clock in the morning. Away, therefore, he went to the deanery, where, having made his way into the dean's study, he explained the reason of his appearance at so early an hour. "Ah," replied the dean, with the utmost coolness, "you have lost your wager, for I am not smoking but filling my pipe."

Of the amusements of Domitian, Suetonius tells a curious anecdote. "At the beginning of his reign," writes this delightful gossip, "the emperor use to spend daily an hour by himself in private, during which time he was wholly taken up in catching flies and sticking them through the body with a bodkin." Goldsmith, Shelley and Macauley would idle away whole days in romping with children. Of all the pastimes in which philosophers have unbent themselves, perhaps the most extraordinary was that of Spinoza. He devoted much of his leisure to catching and trapping spiders. These creatures he would pit against each other in single combat, laughing immoderately at their maneuvers and carefully seeing that they fought fairly. Godolphin spent all the time he could spare from public business at the cockpit. Nero unbent himself by constructing hydraulic clocks, and Charles II. by conducting chemical experiments. Prince Rupert almost lived in his laboratory, and to his recreations we are indebted for the invention of mezzotinto.

Scientific Economy.

An Englishmam has patented a machine for shaving.

Electric lighting is said to be successfully employed on more than sixty Mississippi steamers.

Glycerine to which a few drops of alcohol have been added is an excellent application for oilstones on which fine instruments are to be sharpened.

The surface of cast-iron may be softened for turning or planing by immersion for twenty-four hours in a olution of one part of nitric acid to four of water.

Experiments are making in New Orleans upon a street pavement composed of blocks of Cuban asphalt combined with crushed limestone. The blocks are 12x5x4 inches, and are compressed by a weight of fifty tons to the block. The advantages claimed for this pavement are noiselessness, cleanliness, impenetrability by water and the ease with which it can be taken up and replaced.

M. Papon has introduced into the chamber of deputies a bill for the immediate purchase by the French government of the whole railroad system of the country. If the bill becomes law it is intended to divide the great lines into sections of 2,500 kilometers, each of which will be under a company, and all the companies under the general supervision of the minister of public works.

To produce porous porcelain and stone or pottery ware, Mr. Buchholz mixes the clay, when ready for moulding, with other substances which are consumed during the burning of the goods and leave their space empty or filled with their ashes. Seeds of various kinds, chippings and raspings of wood, and threads, either loose or woven in open fabrics, are used for the purpose.

Dr. Brochard, member of the Societe Francaise d'Hygene, has lately called attention to the danger caused by small wearing ornaments, such as bracelets, rings, etc., which are made of celluloid, and which, consisting almost entirely of inflammable substances, are said to burn like petroleum. White celluloid is the least inflammable of all. Celluloid works are placed in France among the dangerous manufactures.

What valuable development may be brought from substances extremely cheap in their primitive forms is strikingly illustrated by the statement that there can be made from only seventy-five cents worth of iron 5.5u worth of bar iron, $10 worth of horse shoes, $180 worth of table knives, $6,800 worth of fine needles, $29,480 worth of shirt buttons, $200,000 worth watch springs, $400,000 worth of hair springs, $2,500,000 worth of pallet arbors (used in watches).

A Modest Young Woman.

Dr. Elder, president of the Hudson county board of health, and Drs. Alters and Kudlich are engaged daily in vaccinating residents of Hoboken, free of charge, in the common council chamber. Many of the women object to baring their arms in public. One young woman positively declined to roll up her sleeve. She told Dr. Allers to cut it over the spot on which he wished to apply the vaccine matter. She wore a new and expensive dress, and he remonstrated with her, but to no purpose. "Cut it," she said, "cut it." He finally ripped the seam open and performed the operation.

Why is the rosebud like a promissory note? Because it matures by falling dew.

Items.

A candy-eating horse is the property of Dr. Pratt, of Albany, N. Y. Every morning he is driven to the banking house of Henry R. Pierson, and as across the street and from the woman keeping a stand gets a stick of candy, eats it, and awaits the arrival of his master, who pays the vender.

Crystals of chlorate of potash cost very little. To put a few small crystals in the mouth and allow them to dissolve slowly and run down the throat, is one of the best of remedies for sore throat, and would prevent diptheria. It is the best remedy known for diptheria. A tablespoonful dissolved in a teacupful of water makes a good wash for sores and ulcers. Its healing power is wonderful.

A box containing two monkeys was brought to San Francisco from Petaluma, and, as there was no one to receive them, the box was stored away and the animals forgotten. When the owner called and the box was opened it was found that one of the animals had died of starvation and thirst, and the other sat hugging the body closely. At intervals it would lay the corpse down, dance around it and paw it as if to awaken it, and failing in that, would again clasp the dead monkey in its arms and give vent to piercing whines and shrieks. Again it would chatter furiously, as if expostulating with its senseless companion for its quietness. Evidently death was an unknown condition to the puzzled, bewildered and grief-stricken jacko, who fought savagely when the corpse was taken from him.

Who is the Joke on?

The following touching bit of fun appears in the Danbury *News* man's book, and we are somewhat puzzled to see just where the "rub" comes in:

"Do you children read the papers?" is a question one of our teachers has been for some time propounding. Noticing that an article giving an impressive scene in Norway, where the sun never sets, was circulating quite freely in the papers, she hit upon it as a test case, Saturday, but in a class of eleven boys who were asked: "Where does the sun never set?" Only one of the boys could give an answer. He said "on a bench."

This was very funny indeed, but we will predict if the boy had answered correctly, and said, in space, both teacher and newspaper man would have been somewhat surprised. Think of it for a moment: the idea of an article going the rounds of intelligent papers describing a location in Norway, or anywhere on earth, "that the sun never sets."

We noticed a long, so-called scientific letter in the *Times* a short time ago attacking people's superstitions about the moon, which went on to describe the moon's phases, as produced by the shadow of the earth passing over it." This only goes to show that people may be well educated and not well informed. We have heard of clergymen teaching of God, who had no conception of his having made any world but this; never looked into a microscope, or through a telescope, and taught their hearers that his sole business was running the little ball which science shows to be one of the countless millions.

Doubtless thousands upon thousands of people read the above articles, and not one in a thousand ever knew that there was no spot on this earth where, the sun did not set, or that the moon's phases were caused by its own shadow and not by the shadow of the earth.

The Great Salt Lake.

Four barrels of water of the Great Salt Lake will leave, after evaporation, nearly a barrel of salt. The lake was discovered in the year 1820, and no outlet from it has yet been ascertained.

Four or five large streams empty themselves into it, and the fact of its still retaining its saline properties seem to point to the conclusion that there exists some secret bed of saline deposit over which its waters flow, and that thus they continue salt; for though the lake may be but the residence of an immense sea which once covered the whole of this region, yet, by its continuing so salt with the amount of fresh water poured into it daily, the idea of the existence of some such deposit from which it receives its supply seems to be only too probable.

For the past fifteen years—until last year—the lake has been gradually rising; but in 1879 it receded some two or three feet—a most unusual occurrence, owing to the exceptionally warm summer. There are no fish in the lake, but myriads of small flies cover its surface. The buoyancy of the water is so great that it is not at all an easy matter to drown in it.

The entire length of the Salt Lake is eighty-five miles, and its breadth forty-five miles. Compared with the Dead Sea, the Great Salt Lake is longer by forty-three miles and broader by thirty-five.

The train of thought leads the pencil, hence it is a lead pencil.

Show your colors, but don't show them on your nose.

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LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning.

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Hon. J. H. Smyth has arrived home from Liberia.

—Get your ADVOCATE at Payne and Gray's barber shop 352 Pa. ave.

—Look in our next issue for the notice of the lecture by Hon. S. S. Cox, to come off March 2, at Lincoln Hall.

—The Jubilee Singers gave a matinee to-day and their farewell concert Monday night. See advertisement.

☞Literary Meeting Tuesday night at Bethel Hall. Mr. Davis reads a paper on the statistic and moral strength of the colored churches of America and Lewis H. Douglass one on the Pride of Race,

—The masquerade charade and tableau at Bethel Hall Tuesday and Wednesday nights was a success. The grouping was natural, the costumes appropriate and the poses artistic J. A. Simms jr. acted as master of ceremonies.

—It is the luck of the Washington Cadets to have their sociables fall on anniversaries. They opened the season with one on December 2, and now they close with one at Tallmadge Hall, on Washington's Birth day next Wednesday night. It is only neccessary to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement.

—A new Musical Association has been organized with F. C. Widdows as Conductor that proposes to proceed at once to the rehearsing of standard English glees and choruses. It will have contributing and active members, those who cannot and those who can sing. Detailed particulars will be given later.

—A literary entertainment was given at Asbury M. E. Church Wednesday night. As we were not honored with a notice we can infer that it was a success financially and otherwise. Misses Essie Wood, A. McCabe, Annie Smith, H. C. Ricks and Spencer Green furnished the music, J. F. Carle and C. D. Johnson read and W. C. Chase and and Miss Annie Tyler gave a dramatic recitation from Richard III.

—The 19th Street Baptist Church Aid Society gave a very successful entertainment Friday night of last week, at their church, complimentary to Mr. J. F. Carle who has frequently tendered his services in behalf of the church. Besides Mr. Carle's humorous selections, were solos and duetts by Messrs. J. D. Butler, Spencer Green, the Misses Gibbs and Readings by Misses Rosetta Coakly, Julia C. Grant and ———. Miss Essie Wood gave a piano solo and Mr. Foskey acted as accompanist. The Misses Gibbs have fine voices susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. Miss Grant's reading was quite artistic. Mr. Butler's singing sustained his reputation. Mr. Carle is at home in selections of a humorous nature, but it is evident that if he desires to continue in the field, he should take up the study of elocution. The day for mere empirical skill has past, the time for professional success has come.

—Their will be a lecture and reception by Gethsemane Commandery No. 3, K. T. at Liberty Hall, Cor. 7th and L streets n. w., March 6, 1882, for the benefit of the distressed Sir Knights and the widows and orphans of said commandery. To which all of their many friends are respectfully invited to be present. Lectures by Eminent Sirs R. T. Greener, F. C. Revells and other distinguished Knights, at the close of which the floor will be prepared for dancing. Music by Professor Weber. The committees are, on arrangements, F. Addison, Samuel West, William H Grimshaw, Jefferson Thomas, John L. Hickman; on reception, J. A. Johnson, Andrew Dye, R. J. Jackson, A. Somer, J. Warren, George M. Webster and George W. Gainor; Masters of Ceremonies, C. A. Lemar, William M. Ellis and Charles R. Beckley. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, the lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

—Capitol Hill and Israel C. M. E. Church have sustained double losses in the demise of Rev. James Reed and Wm. Marshall, the former whose Christain virtues were of the puritanic cast and most exemplary; the latter a gentleman universally admired and esteemed for his many social virtues. Rev. Reed died two weeks ago after a lingering illness, having nearly reached his three score years and ten, but Mr. Marshall died this week in the prime of his manly powers. Both will be sadly missed at Israel and in the community as well. Rev. Reed was one Israel's local preachers—the leading spirit in the organization. Mr. Marshall was one of the most public spirited of the congregation. Such was Rev. Reed's character that he was appointed a messenger by President Tyler, in days when such appointments were rare,—a position he held for thirty years. Mr. Marshall was also a most influential member of the Eastern Star Lodge of Odd Fellows, a P. G. M. and a honored member of the Masonic fraternity. The sad funeral rites were paid to his memory on Thursday by a host of friends.

The Jubilees.

Notwithstanding the very inclement weather the opening concert of the Jubilee Singers at the Congregational Church Thursday night was very well attended. This troupe has been here so frequently and their skill in thrilling an audience by their singing so well known that any extended criticism or review would be out of order. Mr. Loudin's Laughing Song is inimitable. Miss Jennie Jackson's deep soprano has lost none of its sweetness or power, "Way down upon the Swanee river" still overcomes and enthuses The male quartette Messrs. Loudin, Thomas, Barrett and Payne "O give me Music," evidence their ability to render successfully music of the highest order, while "The three Chafers," which they gave an *encore*, fairly convulsed the audience. Miss Mattie Lawrence appeared in one of her old selections "When 'tis moonlight" and for an *encore* "I wouldn't, wou d you." As she retired after the second encore, she was surprised at receiving a handsome gold watch, chain and album—a testimonial from her many friends, the presentation being formally made in a neat speech by Mr. Henry Johnson.

The next surprise was the announcement that the Jubilee Singers, who have been entertained by royalty and the nobility in Europe and by leading citizens in this country, were denied accommodations here at three hotels on the grounds of color.

Extra Premiums.

To the YOUNG LADY who sends us ten subscribers, each for one year and the money fifteen dollars, whether the names and the amounts be sent all at once or not we will send the ADVOCATE one year free, also *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Mayazine* for one year.

It makes no difference how many ladies compete, *all can win* by sending us the required number of names and amounts, by the time specified. Specimen copies *free*.

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To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P Street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

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PART II.

At the close of the concert the floor will be cleared for a

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by the following named Companies, conducted by Major Chas. B. Fischer:
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PART III.

After the drill the Cadets will hold a Reception, and the floor of the Hall will be given up to the enjoyment of their friends.

"On with the dance!
Let joy be unconfined where youth and beauty meet"

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